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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT  
OF THE  
INDIANA INSTITUTE  
*For the Education of the Blind.*  
TO THE GOVERNOR.

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Des<sup>d</sup> & Drawn by R. Gutzger

Eng<sup>d</sup> by C. A. Sweet & Co. Carl. O.

INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND  
INDIANAPOLIS

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INDIANAPOLIS:  
JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1865.

## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

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### *Trustees :*

A. WALLACE, *President.*  
JOHN BEARD,  
JOHN S. SPANN.

### *Secretary :*

T. A. LEWIS.

### *Physician :*

J. M. KITCHEN, M. D.

### *Superintendent :*

W. H. CHURCHMAN, A. M.

### *Assistant Officers :*

H. W. BALLARD, Literary Teacher.  
M. B. CLARK, Music Teacher.  
S. MCGIFFIN, Handicraft Teacher.  
MRS. E. J. PRICE, Matron.  
MISS S. J. LARNED, Literary Teacher.  
MISS P. W. HAWLEY, Literary Teacher.  
MISS C. L. SAWYER, Literary Teacher.  
MISS A. A. DYER, Music Teacher.  
MISS L. D. HAWLEY, Handicraft Teacher.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,  
*Governor of the State of Indiana:*

Since the adoption of our present State Constitution, by which biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature were instituted, it has been the custom of the Trustees of this Institution, save in a single instance, to make their yearly reports alternately to the Legislature and the Governor. Whereas, by reference to the Statutes of Indiana, vol. 1, chap. 145, it will be seen that we are required by law to report every year to the Governor. Therefore, in obedience to this requirement, the undersigned would respectfully beg leave to lay before your Excellency the following summary, as the "Eighteenth Annual Report" of the Board.

It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that, despite the unfortunate omission of the last general assembly to make the needful appropriations for the support of the Institution under our charge, we are permitted, through your enlightened policy, to report another year of prosperity in its mission of usefulness to the blind children of the State. Were it not for your timely aid, in providing the necessary funds, upon your own responsibility, they must, under the circumstances, have suffered the misfortune of remaining at home in helpless ignorance for two years or upwards; while the efficiency of the Institution, for years to come, must have been materially impaired by its suspension for so long a time. Such a calamity would have been greatly deplored, not only by those immediately interested, but by every intelligent citizen of the State, without regard to party affiliation. For the people of Indiana are of one heart in their desire for the uninterrupted prosperity of her benevolent institutions—the noblest monument of her Christian philanthropy.

By reference to the annual communication of the Superintendent, which is herewith submitted, as a part of this report, it will be seen that a larger number of pupils were in attendance during the past year than ever before; and that the several departments of the Institution, organized for their care and instruction, have been conducted by the respective officers in charge, with commendable zeal and fidelity. While the abstract of expenditures inserted below exhibits the gratifying fact that the strictest economy has been practiced. Notwithstanding the continued increase in the prices of all kinds of supplies and labor, the expense, per capita, of maintaining and instructing the pupils, exceeded but little that of the previous year, and was considerably less than in some years before the war. This result, allow us to say, has not been attained without the most careful supervision on the part of the Board, as well as of the Superintendent.

The report of our Secretary, also hereto appended, shows the various items of expenditure, as passed upon by the Board, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$20,773 65. Warrants for \$1,180 25 of this amount, were drawn upon the Auditor of State, and paid from money refunded by counties, on account of clothing furnished to the pupils by the Institute. The remaining warrants, amounting to \$19,593 40, were drawn upon yourself, as shown in the "Secretary's Report"—Appendix A.

The following abstract, made from the accounts allowed by the Board, as detailed in the report alluded to, contains a classified statement of the year's disbursements:

On account of fees and mileage of Board of Trustees, and salary of their Secretary .....	\$ 500 80
On account of salaries of Teachers and other subordinate officers.....	2,505 00
On account of wages of Employees.....	2,370 66
On account of Groceries and Provisions.....	9,635 08
On account of Stable Expenses.....	420 63
On account of Fuel and Lights.....	2,326 31
On account of Drugs, Medicines and Medical attendances.....	296 23
On account of Clothing and Traveling Expenses of Pupils.....	1,293 16
On account of Postage, Telegraphage and Revenue Stamps.....	54 85
On account of School Apparatus, including musical instruments.....	102 72
On account of Books, Stationery and Printing.....	88 15
On account of Tools and Fixtures for Work-shops.....	23 80
On account of House-furnishing Supplies.....	612 71
On account of Laundry, Cooking, Warming, Bathing and Lighting Fixtures.....	290 75
On account of Repairs on Premises.....	252 80
	<u>\$20,773 65</u>

Eight hundred dollars of the Superintendent's salary were paid by the State Treasurer, out of the general fund, on the warrant of the Auditor, under the Act for the payment of the salaries of public

officers ; together with the further sum of seventy-five dollars, on account of the salary of the attending physician ; being the balance of a specific appropriation, made by the Legislature of 1859. For these amounts, no warrants were issued by our Board ; but, in order to get at the actual expenses of the Institution, they should be added to the total amount of our warrants, as above ; and from the sum thus found, \$21,648 65 should be deducted, the amount refunded by counties on account of pupils' clothing expenses—\$1,177 42 ; which would leave 20,471 23, as the real expenses of the Institute, for the year.

Allow us, in this connection, to call attention to the inadequacy of the rate of compensation fixed by law for the Superintendent of this Institution. His present salary, including a specific appropriation of two hundred dollars, is but one thousand dollars per annum ; while that of the Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, including a similar appropriation of four hundred dollars, is one thousand four hundred. This, too, despite the fact that the former is burthened with the duties of Steward, in addition to those of Superintendent, without receiving extra compensation therefor ; whereas, the latter is provided with the assistance of a competent Steward, at a salary of eight hundred dollars. Thus, for the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, the Superintendent of this Institution performs the same amount of service, as that for which twenty-two hundred dollars are paid in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Why this difference was made by the Legislature in prescribing the rate of compensation for these two public officers, we have never been able to understand ; but have always regarded it as unjust. Had our board possessed the legal authority to do so, we would long since have yielded to the claims of justice, and placed the salary of our Superintendent at a figure which would be commensurate with the services rendered. The present salary was fixed some years since, when the expenses of living were far below those of the past two or three years ; and even at that time, was disproportionate to the arduous duties of the office. What then can be said of it in times like the present !

We trust that your Excellency will take this matter under consideration, and make such recommendation to the next General Assembly as you may deem just, in the premises.

For a detailed account of the condition and wants of the several departments of the Institute, you are again referred to the accompanying Report of the Superintendent. The various suggestions of

that officer, are worthy of the most serious consideration, based as they are, upon an experience of more than a quarter of a century, in the care and education of the blind. We fully agree with him in the conviction, that it is the duty of all concerned, to make every needful provision for placing our Institution upon a par with the best in the country, in its educational appointments.

Concerning the matter of constructing works for warming the Institute buildings by steam, we need only add to what has been said by the Superintendent, that we have ever felt the deepest solicitude upon this subject; and have, from time to time, urged its extreme importance upon the Executive and the Legislature. We most earnestly hope, therefore, that the required steps may be taken at the coming session, to place our buildings in a condition of comfort and entire safety to its unfortunate inmates. Should they ever meet with the awful calamity which is at any time possible, with our present dangerous method of warming by common stoves throughout the building, it would cast a fearful responsibility upon those who might have prevented it by a timely provision.

Of the necessity for repainting the interior of the main building and the fences enclosing the grounds, in order to their preservation and better appearance, we have already spoken in previous reports; and again beg leave to urge this improvement upon the attention of Your Excellency and the Legislature, together with the needed repairs upon the fences, and the required supplies for the school and household departments, alluded to in the "Superintendent's Report."

To the recommendations of the Superintendent, upon the subject of modifying the law which provides for the clothing of our pupils, your attention is also particularly directed. The present allowance of twenty dollars per annum is obviously too limited; and we are not sure but even forty dollars, the sum suggested, will be found insufficient for the purpose, at present prices. The other proposed changes in the law referred to, are likewise important.

It is hardly necessary to explain, that, in view of the present high prices of every kind of labor and supplies, which are without a parallel in the history of our State, our estimates for the support of the Institution during the next two years, and the other objects of expenditure alluded to above, must be considerably larger than in previous years, when a different state of things prevailed. We have also to take into account that our school is annually increasing in numbers.

The estimates of appropriations needed are as follows:

For Current Support of Institute from Feb. 1, 1865, to Feb. 1, 1866.....	\$25,000
For Steam-heating Fixtures and the necessary Buildings therefor.....	20,000
For Painting Buildings, and Repairing and Painting Fences.....	2,000
For Purchase of additional Pianos and School Apparatus.....	2,000
For Replenishing Mattresses, Bedding, Carpeting, etc.....	2,000
For Current Support of Institute from Feb. 1, 1866, to Feb. 1, 1867.....	25,000

The foregoing estimates are based upon the present prices, but should any considerable advance take place before the expiration of the two years covered by them, they will undoubtedly prove too low. We would therefore suggest that the Legislature make provision in some way to meet such an emergency. The simplest way to do this would be to add a sufficient sum, say five thousand dollars, per annum, to our estimate for current support. If this is objected to, a contingent fund might be placed in the custody of the Executive, or officers of State, to be drawn upon in case of necessity. In any event, no more would be expended by our Board, than the actual requirements of the Institution should demand.

In conclusion, the undersigned would earnestly invite your Excellency and the members of the Legislature at the coming session, to make a full examination into their official acts, and the condition of the Institution under their charge; doubting not that both will be found to meet the cordial approval of all concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW WALLACE, *President.*

JOHN S. SPANN, }  
JOHN BEARD, } *Trustees.*

Attest: T. A. LEWIS, *Secretary.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1, 1864.

# APPENDIX A.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

### *Warrants Issued by Order of the Trustees.*

Date.	No	TO WHOM ISSUED, AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1863.			
November 4.	277	W. H. Churchman, wages of employees.....	\$172 42
"	278	Gla er & Bro., pupils' clothing.....	34 90
"	279	Alford, Talbot & Co., groceries.....	57 53
"	280	W. R. Hogshire & Co., groceries.....	25 51
"	281	Jones, Hess & Davis, dry goods.....	54 48
"	282	Gas Company, gas.....	33 00
"	283	George W. Maxfield, wood.....	970 00
"	284	John Bruner, provisions.....	44 60
"	285	Eli Nendricks, apples.....	11 25
"	286	H. G. Sleight, provisions.....	209 60
"	287	H. A. Kassebaum & Bro. provisions.....	27 60
"	288	Bowen, Stewart & Co., books and stationery.....	15 45
"	289	Church & Tuttle, flour.....	72 85
"	290	M. H. Good, dry goods.....	12 42
"	291	Rice & Bamberger, pupils' clothing.....	16 25
"	292	A. M. Benham, music and instruments.....	13 64
"	293	F. Geopner, pupils' clothing.....	73 25
"	294	Jones, Vinnedge & Co., pupils' clothing.....	12 30
"	295	A. Gass, meat.....	169 96
"	296	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines.....	19 77
"	297	C. A. Ferguson, clocks and repairs.....	8 30
"	298	Daniel Titcomb, provisions.....	50 11
"	299	A. Wallace, provisions.....	137 91
"	300	W & H. Glenn, dry goods.....	60 76
"	301	Nickum & Parrott, provisions.....	62 17
"	302	W. H. Churchman, current expenses.....	163 63
ber 2.	303	W. H. Churchman, current expenses.....	104 25
"	304	W. H. Churchman, wages of employees.....	193 47
"	305	Geo. Boswell, provender.....	13 05
"	306	John R. Budd, provisions.....	62 00
"	307	H. A. Kassebaum, provisions.....	25 00
"	308	W. G. Wright, pump.....	15 25
"	309	Isaac Stubbs, provisions.....	10 60
"	310	John Bruner, provisions.....	21 90
"	311	J. S. Combs, coal.....	116 00
"	312	W. & H. Glenn, dry goods.....	27 48
"	313	Nickum & Parrott, provisions.....	75 00
"	314	Fred. P. Rush, provender.....	12 75
"	315	A. Gass, provisions.....	138 55
"	316	D. Titcomb, provisions.....	110 64
"	317	Jas. C. Ferguson, provisions.....	36 86
"	318	J. W. Copeland, pupils' clothing.....	20 58
"	319	Gas Company, gas.....	50 25
"	320	G. W. Geisendorf & Co., pupils' clothing.....	10 40
"	321	Moses Myer, pupils' clothing.....	7 75

## Warrants Issued by Order of Trustees.—Continued.

Date.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED, AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1863.			
December 2.	322	W. R. Hog-shire & Co., provisions.....	\$ 7 72
"	323	A. W. & J. Jenkins, provisions.....	5 28
"	324	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines.....	7 30
"	325	A. Wallace, groceries.....	181 73
"	326	L. H. Tyler, dry goods.....	8 34
"	327	Miss P. Hawley, salary as teacher.....	50 00
"	328	Mrs. H. A. Moore, salary as teacher.....	75 00
"	329	Miss S. J. Larned, salary as teacher.....	75 00
"	330	H. W. Ballard, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	331	Miss A. A. Dyer, salary as teacher.....	75 00
"	332	M. B. Clark, salary as teacher.....	125 00
"	333	Gerard Blue, wood.....	492 81
1864.			
January 6.	334	W. H. Churchman, current expenses.....	140 37
"	335	W. H. Churchman, wages of employees.....	190 50
"	336	Nickum & Parrott, provisions.....	89 44
"	337	Touney & Byram, dry goods.....	17 62
"	338	H. Hodges, repairs on premises.....	31 25
"	339	John Bruner, vegetables.....	19 30
"	340	C. King, lumber.....	27 91
"	341	John K. Budd, provisions.....	44 01
"	342	J. S. Combs, coal.....	58 00
"	343	A. Guion, provender.....	78 20
"	344	A. Gass, meat.....	164 78
"	345	J. B. Wilson, hardware.....	20 75
"	346	D. Titcomb, butter.....	37 05
"	347	Gas Company, gas.....	71 65
"	348	A. Gass, cow.....	39 00
"	349	Church & Tuttle, provender.....	22 00
"	350	A. Wallace, groceries.....	286 06
"	351	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines.....	13 95
"	352	F. Goepper, pupils' clothing.....	12 40
"	353	W. R. Hogshire, provisions.....	84 30
"	354	Jones, Hess & Davis, dry goods.....	95 26
"	355	C. A. Woodbridge, queensware.....	10 20
"	356	Jones, Vinnedge & Co., pupils' clothing.....	35 75
"	357	W. & H. Glenn, dry goods.....	66 46
"	358	Mrs. E. J. Price, salary as Matron.....	87 50
"	359	John Beard, salary and mileage as Trustee.....	50 20
"	360	John S. Spann, salary as Trustee.....	25 00
"	361	A. Wallace, salary as President of the Board.....	25 00
"	362	T. A. Lewis, salary as Secretary of the Board.....	25 00
"	363	W. H. Churchman, salary as Superintendent.....	50 00
February 3.	364	W. H. Churchman, current expenses.....	98 60
"	365	W. H. Churchman, wages of employees.....	201 50
"	366	John Bruner, provisions.....	17 95
"	367	J. S. Combs, coal.....	29 00
"	368	John R. Budd, provisions.....	38 25
"	369	J. Langston, provisions.....	25 68
"	370	Gas Company, Gas.....	52 50
"	371	Tarleton & Keen, provisions.....	8 88
"	372	W. R. Hogshire & Co., provisions.....	76 93
"	373	Alford, Talbot & Co., groceries.....	78 88
"	374	W. & H. Glenn, pupils' clothing.....	27 73
"	375	Sinker & Co., repairs on engine.....	18 04
"	376	Jones, Vinnedge & Co., pupils' clothing.....	27 30
"	377	Nickum & Parrott, provisions.....	99 51
"	378	R. L. & A. McQuat, stoves, tinware, etc.....	58 50
"	379	Cottrell & Knight, repairs on steam pipe.....	25 07
"	380	A. Gass, meat.....	188 32
"	381	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines.....	9 37
"	382	M. B. Clark, salary as teacher.....	125 00
"	383	H. W. Ballard, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	384	Miss P. Hawley, salary as teacher.....	50 00
"	385	Miss A. A. Dyer, salary as teacher.....	75 00
"	386	Mrs. H. A. Moore, salary as teacher.....	75 00
"	387	Miss. S. J. Larned, salary as teacher.....	75 00
"	388	D. Titcomb, provisions.....	37 91
"	389	A. Wallace, groceries.....	239 06
February 24.	390	W. H. Churchman, current expenses.....	36 43
"	391	J. Langston, provisions.....	38 25
"	392	W. H. Churchman, wages of employees.....	200 50
"	393	A. Wallace, groceries.....	203 68
"	394	Church & Tuttle, provisions.....	48 31

# Warrants Issued by Order of Trustees—Continued.

Date.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED, AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1864.			
February 24	395	Nickum & Parrott, provisions.....	\$74 29
"	396	Pattison & Co., provisions.....	47 19
"	397	A. Gass, provisions.....	28 00
"	398	John Thorne, provisions.....	125 96
"	399	W. R. Hogshire & Co., provisions.....	24 75
"	400	Gas Company, gas.....	50 62
"	401	John R. Budd.....	51 01
April 6.....	402	W. H. Churchman, current expenses.....	122 89
"	403	John Bruer, provisions.....	44 45
"	404	W. H. Churchman, wages of employees.....	199 00
"	405	J. T. Ayers, provend r.....	16 85
"	406	Hume, Lord & Co., house furnishing goods.....	10 80
"	407	G. L. Kittenhouse, provisions.....	139 60
"	408	A. Wallace, groceries.....	294 65
"	409	John Thorne, meat.....	220 68
"	410	Nickum & Parrott, provisions.....	108 62
"	411	Alford, Talbot & Co., groceries.....	104 89
"	412	Gas Company, gas.....	36 00
"	413	Spiegel, Thoms & Co., furniture.....	42 50
"	414	No issue for this number.....	
"	415	Drew & Shaw, wagon repairs.....	21 70
"	416	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines.....	36 81
"	417	Pattison & Co., provisions.....	72 00
"	418	W. H. Churchman, salary as Superintendent.....	50 00
"	419	Mrs E. J. Price, salary as Matron.....	87 50
"	420	A. Wallace, salary as President of Board.....	25 00
"	421	John Beard, salary and mileage as Trustee.....	50 20
"	422	John S. Spann, salary as Trustee.....	25 00
"	423	J. M. Kitchen, salary as Physician.....	25 00
"	424	T. A. Lewis, salary as Secretary of Board.....	40 96
"	425	L. H. Tyler, dry goods.....	84 19
"	426	W. & H. Glenn, dry goods.....	27 05
"	427	J. B. Wilson, hardware.....	35 75
"	428	Jones, Vinnedge & Co., boots and shoes.....	39 50
"	429	Moses Myer, pupils' clothing.....	204 27
"	430	D. Titcomb, provisions.....	152 45
"	431	Ramsey & Hamming, plumbing &c.....	20 45
"	432	F. Goepfer, pupils' clothing.....	34 48
"	433	Jones, Hess & Davis, pupils' clothing.....	18 60
"	434	C. A. Woodbridge, house furnishing goods.....	15 50
"	435	R. L. & A. McQuat, hardware.....	37 16
"	436	W. R. Hogshire, groceries.....	12 30
"	437	J. H. Baldwin, house furnishing goods.....	39 85
"	438	J. W. Heland, provision.....	30 00
"	439	E. A. Gridley, gas governor.....	203 25
May 4.....	440	W. H. Churchman, wages of employees.....	89 23
"	441	W. H. Churchman, current expenses.....	65 00
"	442	John Bruer, provisions.....	45 13
"	443	J. R. Budd, provisions.....	82 14
"	444	D. Titcomb, provisions.....	45 50
"	445	Church & Tuttle, provisions.....	204 80
"	446	John Thorne, provisions.....	35 70
"	447	J. W. Holland & Son, groceries.....	25 96
"	448	L. H. Tyler, pupils' clothing.....	411 70
"	449	A. Wallace, groceries.....	21 00
"	450	A. W. & J. Jenkins, groceries.....	15 20
"	451	Bowen, Stewart & Co., books and stationery.....	29 25
"	452	Gas Company, gas.....	9 45
"	453	W. R. Hogshire & Co., provisions.....	58 55
"	454	Alford, Talbot & Co., groceries.....	13 84
"	455	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines.....	133 18
"	456	W. & H. Glenn, dry goods.....	5 25
"	457	C. A. Woodbridge, house furnishing goods.....	94 88
"	458	Nickum & Parrott, provisions.....	75 00
"	459	Mrs. H. A. Moore, salary as teacher.....	125 00
"	460	Miss S. J. Larned, salary as teacher.....	75 00
"	461	M. B. Clark, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	462	H. W. Ballard, salary as teacher.....	49 63
"	463	H. Ferguson, provisions.....	50 00
"	464	Miss P. Hawley, salary as teacher.....	75 00
"	465	Miss A. A. Dyer, salary as teacher.....	238 92
June 8.....	466	W. H. Churchman, wages of employees.....	20 34
"	467	Alford, Talbot & Co., provisions.....	13 29
"	468	Willard & Stowell, school apparatus.....	

*Warrants Issued by Order of Trustees.—Continued.*

Date.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED, AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1864.			
June 8.....	469	Jones, Vinnedge & Co., pupils' clothing.....	\$ 18 70
"	470	J. B. Osgood, pain ing and glazing.....	21 05
"	471	F. Geopper, pupils' clothing.....	58 85
"	472	G. G. Holman, provisions.....	57 68
"	473	Byrket & Beam, repairs on premises.....	9 87
"	474	J. Langston, provisions.....	25 44
"	475	W. R. Hogshire & Co., provisions.....	69 55
"	476	Nickum & Parrott, provisions.....	49 98
"	477	Jno. R. Budd, provisions.....	132 90
"	478	Moses Myer, pupils' clothing.....	18 90
"	479	L. H. Tyler, dry goods.....	13 80
"	480	W. & H. Glenn, pupils' clothing.....	43 34
"	481	Mrs. H. A. Moore, salary as teacher.....	30 00
"	482	W. H. Churchman, current expenses.....	84 74
"	483	A. Wallace, groceries.....	323 88
"	484	J. B. Wilson, hardware.....	7 95
"	485	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines.....	16 80
"	486	John Bruner, provisions.....	31 10
"	487	Church & Tuttle, flour and feed.....	78 80
"	488	Tousey & Byram, dry goods.....	53 95
"	489	C. Schmalzried, meat.....	251 51
"	490	Gas Company, gas.....	22 95
July 6.....	491	W. H. Churchman, wages of employees.....	237 84
"	492	W. H. Churchman, current expenses.....	100 53
"	493	W. H. Churchman, salary as superintendent.....	50 00
"	494	M. B. Clark, salary as teacher.....	125 00
"	495	H. W. Ballard, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	496	J. M. Kitchen, salary as physician.....	50 00
"	497	Mrs. E. J. Price, salary as matron.....	87 50
"	498	Miss S. J. Larned, salary as teacher.....	75 00
"	499	Miss A. A. Dyer, salary as teacher.....	75 00
"	500	Miss P. Hawley, salary as teacher.....	50 00
"	501	J. H. Baldwin, pupils' clothing.....	7 50
"	502	Rice & Bamberger, pupils' clothing.....	31 75
"	503	Bowen, Stewart & Co., stationery.....	7 90
"	504	Alford, Talbot & Co., groceries.....	54 69
"	505	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines.....	21 98
"	506	Church & Tuttle, flour.....	97 50
"	507	F. Geopper, pupils' clothing.....	20 55
"	508	John R. Budd, provisions.....	21 66
"	509	D. Titcomb, provisions.....	25 80
"	510	W. & H. Glenn, pupils' clothing.....	30 13
"	511	Gas Company, gas.....	16 65
"	512	J. Langston, provisions.....	22 60
"	513	John Bruner, provisions.....	22 20
"	514	R. L. & A. McQuat, tinware, etc.....	20 45
"	515	A. M. Benham & Co., music and instruments.....	90 72
"	516	C. Schmalzried, provisions.....	253 66
"	517	A. Wallace, groceries.....	243 79
"	518	Speigel, Thoms & Co., furniture.....	24 00
"	519	Jones, Vinnedge & Co., pupils' clothing.....	48 00
"	520	Fred. P. Rush, provender.....	33 60
"	521	A. Wallace, salary as President of Board.....	25 00
"	522	John Beard, salary and mileage as Trustee.....	50 20
"	523	J. S. Spann, salary as Trustee.....	25 00
"	524	T. A. Lewis, salary as Secretary of Board.....	25 00
"	525	Ramsay & Hanning, plumbing, etc.....	65 19
September 7.	526	W. H. Churchman, current expenses.....	51 81
"	527	G. G. Holman, provisions and provender.....	18 92
"	528	Gas Company, gas.....	21 15
"	529	W. H. Churchman, wages of employees.....	327 66
"	530	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines.....	12 01
"	531	D. Titcomb, provisions.....	26 84
"	532	C. Schmalzried, provisions.....	177 10
"	533	John Bruner, provisions.....	64 00
"	534	W. R. Hogshire & Co., provisions.....	15 70
"	535	W. & H. Glenn, pupils' clothing.....	5 58
"	536	A. Wallace, groceries.....	182 24
"	537	J. F. Wingate, provisions.....	12 50
"	538	Samuel Raymond, blacksmithing.....	20 35
"	539	J. D. Myers, provender.....	26 00
October 5...	540	J. W. Holland & Son, groceries.....	72 25
"	541	W. & H. Glenn, dry goods.....	35 38
"	542	W. R. Hogshire, groceries.....	46 25

*Warrants Issued by Order of Trustees—Continued.*

Date.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED, AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1864.			
October 5...	543	Bowen, Stewart & Co., books and stationery.....	\$27 10
"	544	J. D. Myers, provender.....	12 50
"	545	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines.....	17 90
"	546	J. H. Baldwin, house furnishing.....	11 55
"	547	Tousey & Byram, dry goods.....	9 75
"	548	L. H. Tyler, dry goods.....	15 30
"	549	M. H. Good, dry goods.....	27 05
"	550	R. L. & A. McQuat, stoves, tinware, &c.....	112 45
"	551	C. A. Woodbridge, house furnishing goods.....	30 16
"	552	W. H. Churchman, salary as Supr. Intendent.....	50 00
"	553	C. Schmalzried, provisions.....	25 51
"	554	J. B. Wilson, house furnishing goods.....	26 25
"	555	Isaac Stubbe, provisions.....	18 80
"	556	W. H. Churchman, wages of employees.....	184 35
"	557	John Bruner, provisions.....	42 70
"	558	D. Titcomb, provisions.....	27 28
"	559	H. D. Davis, provisions.....	72 54
"	560	Thomas M. White, provender.....	36 25
"	561	W. H. Churchman, current expenses.....	165 89
"	562	A. Wallace, groceries.....	322 20
"	563	Gas Company, gas.....	20 25
"	564	J. F. Wingate, groceries.....	6 90
"	565	W. H. Close & Co., provision.....	77 50
"	566	A. Wallace, salary as President of Board.....	25 00
"	567	J. M. Kitchen, salary as physician.....	50 00
"	568	Mrs. E. J. Price, salary as Matron.....	87 50
"	569	John Beard, salary and mileage as Trustee.....	50 20
"	570	T. A. Lewis, salary as Secretary of Board.....	25 00
"	571	John S. Spann, salary as Trustee.....	25 00
		Total.....	\$20,773 65

Of the foregoing warrants, Nos. 425 to 438, and 440 to 451, all inclusive, amounting to \$1,180 25, were drawn upon the Auditor of State, and paid by him from money refunded by County Treasurers, on account of clothing furnished to pupils.

The rest, amounting to \$19,593 40, were all drawn upon the Governor.

T. A. LEWIS, *Secretary.*

## APPENDIX B.

### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees:*

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting for your consideration as the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent, the following summary of the operations of the several departments of our Institution since the date of his previous report, the undersigned feels warranted in premising that the past year will be found to have been fraught with a degree of prosperity not exceeded, if indeed equaled, by that of either of its predecessors. This, too, in the face of unprecedented difficulties, arising out of the disturbed condition of all business relations throughout our State, in common with the nation at large. If, in ordinary times of State and national prosperity, such a palpable manifestation of the blessing of Divine Providence upon our joint labors in behalf of the interesting charge committed to us, should call for expressions of profound gratitude, how much is such an obligation enhanced in times like the present. Truly is our enterprise in the keeping of "Him who doeth all things well."

### ASSISTANT OFFICERS.

With the few exceptions mentioned below, our corps of assistant officers remains the same as at the date of my last report; and I am happy in being able, as heretofore, to bear testimony to their continued fidelity and increasing usefulness in the discharge of the onerous duties assigned them in their respective spheres. They are again commended, without reservation, to the confidence and esteem of your Board.

On the 10th of May last, Mrs. H. A. Moore, who had occupied a teachership in the Literary Department for nearly three years, closed her connection with the school, in accordance with a pre-

vious tender of her resignation. She was an able teacher, and, from a course of zealous devotion to the interests of her pupils, as well as the Institution at large, had established herself in the confidence and kindly regard of the entire household; for which reasons, her departure from our midst was a source of regret to all.

On account of the nearness of the approaching summer vacation, Mrs. Moore's place remained unoccupied until the commencement of the present session, when it was filled by the transfer of Miss P. Hawley to the Literary Department exclusively, she having been previously engaged, for the most part, in the charge of the female branch of the Handicraft Department, as explained in my last report.

A large increase in the number of young pupils, at the opening of the present session, rendering an extended classification of the school imperative, the necessity for an additional teacher in the elementary branches was created; and this want was supplied by the appointment of Miss Carrie L. Sawyer as such teacher.

In the Handicraft Department, the place made vacant by the transfer of Miss P. Hawley, as above stated, together with that of an assistant whose services had been dispensed with, was filled by the employment of Miss L. D. Hawley, who devotes her whole time to the duties of this Department, and is paid for the same out of the profits accruing from the sale of articles manufactured.

With the improved organization here indicated, the work of instructing the pupils has been greatly facilitated; and the present session, taking the portion already passed as an earnest of the future, may be regarded as an exceedingly useful one to them. But I cannot consent to pass from this subject without expressing the conviction that the present compensation of our assistant officers is not sufficiently remunerative for the times. Their respective salaries were fixed at a time when the prices of clothing and other necessities were very far below those now prevailing, and justice would seem to dictate such an increase of their pay as would be proportionate to their enhanced expenses. Your earnest consideration of this matter is respectfully solicited, in full confidence that you will be found willing to deal justly with them.

#### PUPILS.

At the beginning of the year, Nov. 1, 1863, our roll contained the names of eighty scholars, as per last report. Subsequently

twenty-three new pupils were received, making the entire number connected with the Institute, during the year, one hundred and three. Of these, forty-one were males; and sixty-two females. For a list of their names, places of residence, etc., see the accompanying catalogue, marked Appendix D.

All but one, a paying pupil from the State of Michigan, were residents of our own State, and as such, were supported at the expense of the Institution.

The following table shows the number received from each of the several counties, respectively:

RESIDENCE.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Adams	Co.	Ind.	1	0	1
Allen	"	"	0	1	1
Bartholomew	"	"	0	1	1
Boone	"	"	1	2	3
Carroll	"	"	0	1	1
Cass	"	Mich.	0	1	1
Clark	"	Ind.	0	2	2
Crawford	"	"	0	2	2
Decatur	"	"	0	1	1
De Kalb	"	"	1	1	2
Delaware	"	"	0	3	3
Elkhart	"	"	1	2	3
Fayette	"	"	1	0	1
Fountain	"	"	0	3	3
Franklin	"	"	1	0	1
Fulton	"	"	1	0	1
Green	"	"	0	2	2
Hamilton	"	"	1	3	4
Hancock	"	"	1	2	3
Hendricks	"	"	0	1	1
Henry	"	"	0	1	1
Howard	"	"	1	0	1
Huntington	"	"	1	0	1
Jasper	"	"	1	0	1
Jay	"	"	1	0	1
Jefferson	"	"	1	0	1
Jennings	"	"	2	0	2
Johnson	"	"	2	1	3
Lake	"	"	0	2	2
Lawrence	"	"	0	2	2
Madison	"	"	1	3	4
Marion	"	"	6	1	7
Marshall	"	"	1	1	2
Monroe	"	"	0	1	1
Montgomery	"	"	2	1	3
Morgan	"	"	0	4	4
Parke	"	"	1	0	1
Porter	"	"	1	0	1
Posey	"	"	1	3	4
Putnam	"	"	0	2	2
Ripley	"	"	1	1	2
Rush	"	"	0	1	1
Scott	"	"	1	1	2
Snellby	"	"	1	2	3
Spencer	"	"	1	0	1
Steuben	"	"	0	1	1
Stark	"	"	1	0	1
Sullivan	"	"	0	1	1
Switzerland	"	"	0	1	1
Tippacanoe	"	"	1	1	2
Union	"	"	0	1	1
Wayne	"	"	1	1	2
Wabash	"	"	2	0	2
Whitley	"	"	1	1	2
Total			41	62	103

From the foregoing, it will be seen, that during the past year the Institution dispensed its benefits to a larger number than in any previous year since its establishment. And had it not been deemed necessary by your Board, to reject all applicants above twenty-one years of age, until the Institution shall have been again provided for by legislative appropriation, our numbers would have been much larger; for applications from persons of the class named, have been unusually frequent for the past two years. Such do not come within the limits prescribed by our regulation as to the ages of pupils, it is true, but it had been our custom to make exceptions in favor of those adult applicants who possessed good moral character, coupled with ability to learn some useful trade which might prove a means of self maintenance. This humane policy prevails in most of the institutions for the blind of other States, and it is hoped you will sanction a return to it in ours, so soon as the pecuniary means at your disposal will justify such a course.

Of the one hundred and three pupils enrolled during the year, twenty-eight received their discharge, or informally terminated their connection with the school, leaving seventy-five names upon the roll at the date of this report.

The following are the names of those who left during the year: Jonathan L. Dix, Thomas W. Huckin, William S. Manning, Lawrence D. Taylor, Frederick W. Winter, Elizabeth R. Armstrong, Sophia Bixler, Louisa Briggs, Juliette G. Bryant, Catherine E. Dixon, C. Anna Green, Lucina E. McClellan and Harriet F. Scott, were honorably discharged, as having completed their studies in full, or so far as was deemed expedient.

John W. Best, Frances B. Livingston, Mary J. Watson, and Mary J. Anderson, were obliged to discontinue their studies on account of feeble health. The first three of these died with pulmonary consumption, after returning to their homes. They were all exemplary pupils, and their memory is kindly cherished by their former associates.

Henry Lemon, M. Elizabeth Hamilton, Minerva J. Hungate, and Esther Lemon, have removed with their friends out of the State.

Joseph Green, Charles M. Frazier, George Mathies, Emily A. Miles, Mary E. McGee, and Hannah Vasbinder, were informally discharged, as being, from various causes, disqualified for continuance in the Institution.

Sarah A. Davis, after a short stay with us, was recalled to her

home on account of the sickness of her mother; and, for some unexplained reason, has not returned.

### SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The same branches of study, literary and musical, as were reported last year, have, with no essential variation, continued to form the routine of school exercises; and the results of the year just closed have been, for the most part, similar to those of previous years. The course of study, and the advancement made in the various subjects composing it, have been so often adverted to in preceding reports, that it would seem unnecessary to occupy space here with a recapitulation of details with which you are already familiar. Suffice it then, to say, that the progress of the school has been in every way commendable, both to the pupils and the teachers engaged in their instruction.

Your attention has already been called, on several occasions, to an existing lack in our Institution, of some essential appurtenances in the way of appropriate apparatus for furthering the business of instruction; and I beg leave to again urge upon you, the importance of supplying this want as soon as the State Legislature can be induced to provide the requisite means. Ours is the only Institution for the blind, of any size, which is destitute of a church organ; and yet the necessity for such an instrument is just as urgent with us as it is with others. Without it we are unable to give those of our pupils who expect to gain a livelihood as musicians, such a preparation as is furnished in other establishments of the kind. We also need, to make our music department complete in its appointments, several additional piano-fortes, besides other instruments. In the school-rooms, we want more raised books and maps; more ciphering frames, with their accompanying figures; more, and superior appliances for writing; a complete set of philosophical apparatus; and a collection, more or less extensive, of specimens, models and tactual illustrations of various objects in the domain of Nature and of Art. The last named, should embrace a variety of mineral and metallic substances, the more important products of the Vegetable Kingdom, as well as that of Animated Nature; a human skeleton, and representations of the different organs of the body; types of the different races of men, and busts of individuals with distinctive mental characteristics; the constituent elements of Architecture, with their several combinations into the different or-

ders; models of the various implements and machines in general use, etc. etc.

The collection just named would admit of indefinite extension, and every article added to it would increase its usefulness just so much. Its paramount importance, however, among the agencies employed in the instruction of the blind, may not, at first view, be obvious to you, but a little reflection will make it apparent. In schools for the seeing, the subject of Object Teaching has, of late, claimed a large share of the attention of our best educators, and its value is, on all hands, highly estimated. This, too, in full view of the circumstance, that the pupils of such schools are possessed of the faculty of vision, which, above all the other senses, facilitates the acquisition of a correct knowledge of existing objects, even in the walks of daily life, without the intervention of special means for its attainment. What, then, cannot be said in favor of the prime necessity of the employment of these special means in the instruction of a class of persons who, being deprived of the important sense alluded to, must depend upon the circumscribed powers of an inferior one for the acquirement of similar knowledge. Think you, but for a moment, upon the far reaching scope of the mind, through the medium of the visual sense, gathering into its never filled storehouse, almost at a single impulse, a specific knowledge of the countless objects embraced within the horizon of the beholder, and contrast this *extended* view with the blind child's *contracted* horizon, whose radius terminates at his finger-ends, and whose area is but slowly traversed by his tactual sense. You will then begin to realize the necessity of bringing within his reach the many objects which would otherwise be inaccessible to him, and wonder, not at our asking for so much to aid him in his search after objective knowledge, but rather at the marvelous results of his slow, patient toiling after the mental aliment which is acquired by you with so little effort. Perchance, too, you will find here, fresh cause to admire the beneficence of that compensating law by which Divine Mercy "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

The present may be an inauspicious time to call for all that is required to place us upon a par with the older institutions of the Eastern States, but it is not unreasonable to hope that some of our more urgent wants may be provided for by the Legislature, soon to convene, if the subject be properly presented to them. At all events, I do not feel that I can fully discharge the trust confided to me, without keeping your Board apprised of our necessities, let

the result be what it may. Very much is expected of us, in the matter of unfolding the minds of our pupils, and training them for self-maintenance; as much, perhaps, as of those institutions which are supplied with the requisite appliances for instruction. But these expectations can be realized only so far as the means provided are commensurate with the end to be attained. It is true, as has been stated, that our school is making commendable progress, notwithstanding the obstacles with which our teachers have to contend; but it is plain that with enhanced facilities, their labors would be correspondingly increased in fruitfulness.

On account of the peculiar difficulties to be overcome in adapting instructional appliances to the condition of students who are deprived of the sense which constitutes the main channel relied upon by others for conveying to the mind that objective knowledge which is essential to the proper unfoldment of its powers, and the consequent expensiveness of constructing such appliances, after they have been devised, even the most fortunate of our schools for the blind are but scantily provided with instrumentalities of the kind in question, as compared with educational establishments for the seeing; whereas it is patent, even to the most inexperienced, that the requirements of the former, in this respect, far exceed those of the latter. It surely needs no argument, then, to enforce so palpable a duty as that which requires of those who are entrusted with the supervision of the education of the blind, in whatever capacity, should provide their instructors with every possible facility for overcoming the obstacles presented by their disability. What if the cost of such provision is greater than in the case of those who are endowed with all their senses? If the proper education of the latter class, with their superior natural advantages, is deemed of such paramount importance as to call for vast expenditures on the part of every commonwealth, in furtherance of its attainment, how much more loudly does the helpless condition of the former plead for equal privileges, and even superior ones, so far as they can be furnished. If a humane and enlightened policy demands so much in the one case, it certainly demands no less in the other.

It is clear then, that even should our institution be put in possession of every device now in use in similar establishments, our whole duty will not yet have been discharged. The business of instructing the blind is comparatively a new one; and there still remains very much to be done, ere it arrives at a state of completeness in its appointed agencies, which will compare favorably with

the present advanced condition of other departments of education. Hitherto, the labor and expense of preparing books and originating apparatus, have mainly been borne by a few of the pioneer institutions of our country; and those have been furnished to the remainder, at the mere cost of duplication. But the burthen has proved a heavy and exhaustive one to them, notwithstanding the liberal aid they have received from public and private munificence; and it is meet that each institution should bear its proportion of the onerous burthen. This can best be done through some united effort in the direction of multiplying appropriate instrumentalities, whether in the way of books or school apparatus. But if such a concentration of means should prove impracticable, which may be the case, then each institution ought, by separate action, to set itself to work in earnest for the origination of such instrumentalities, keeping in mind, as far as may be, the general good of the whole.

In the matter of printing, several efforts have already been made, to combine the action of those interested, in the formation of some feasible plan for increasing our now scanty stock of text books and general reading matter. Among these, was the calling of a convention of the superintendents and teachers of all the institutions for the blind, in the United States, to take the matter under consideration. This convention met at the New York Institution, in August, 1853, and was well attended, nearly all the institutions being represented. Various resolutions, looking to the advancement of the object in question, were discussed and adopted; and a committee appointed to memorialize Congress for a grant of land, to aid in the formation of a national printing fund. But, for some reason, Congress was never so memorialized, and the effort in that direction, remains just where the convention left it at its adjournment.

Another movement was subsequently inaugurated, which, if not defeated by the present unfortunate condition of our country, promises better success. Mr. D. Sherrod, a blind gentleman of the State of Mississippi, several years since, conceived a plan for the establishment of a "National Printing House for the Blind," to be endowed by legislative appropriations and private contributions. And after canvassing several of the Southern and Western States for the furtherance of this object, he has succeeded in obtaining a charter from the Legislature of Kentucky, for the proposed institution, as well as the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars required

by that charter before the printing house should commence operations. Several of the States have appropriated liberally to the fund; and hundreds of individuals have subscribed greater or less amounts.

The printing house is located in Louisville, and is under the management of a Board of Directors, appointed by the Legislature of Kentucky. A press and the necessary types have, I believe, been purchased; and other steps have been taken towards a practical commencement of the enterprise. But of the exact amount of progress, made thus far, I am not informed. There is ground for confidence, however, that with proper encouragement from the friends of education throughout the country, this enterprise may yet be made productive of great good to the blind.

If a similar effort could be organized for the preparation of instructional apparatus, or the scope of the present organization so extended as to embrace this object, we might be permitted to hope for the approach, at no distant time, of the day when all our institutions will be amply provided with superior appliances of the kind in question, instead of the rudely constructed make-shifts with which we are now, for the most part, compelled to content ourselves. The laws of Political Economy, which regulate the supply of articles in ordinary use, are of little or no effect in this case, inasmuch as the demand for such things as we need, is too limited to stimulate individual enterprise and competition in the matter of their production.

Still another source of hope for a more extended supply of reading matter, in raised letters, for the blind, was, before the war, held out to the friends of the cause. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, Mr. H. F. Walworth, a gentleman of large means, then residing in the South-eastern part of the State of Arkansas, and being himself blind, declared his intention to bequeath a liberal portion of his wealth to this object. His plan was, to establish a magazine or newspaper, to be distributed gratuitously among the educated blind of the Southern States, so that they might be kept informed upon the current news of the day. Believing that a greater benefit would be conferred upon the blind reader by furnishing him with a library of standard works, than by the contemplated periodical, some of us to whom he confided his intention endeavored to prevail upon him to modify his plans in accordance with this view. But it would seem, from the following notice,

which appeared some months since in the newspapers, that he adhered to his original design :

"Horace F. Walworth, late of West Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has left half of his property, or about \$250,000, for the purpose of establishing a printing office for the publication of a paper or magazine, to be published weekly, for the use and benefit of the blind, which paper or magazine shall be printed with raised letters, or in the most approved methods for their use, and be distributed gratuitously among the blind of the Southern States, or sold to such as are able and willing to pay for them."

As a large share of Mr. W.'s wealth was known to consist of slave property originally, it is feared that, unless he changed the form of that portion of it some time before his death, the avails of his bequest may be considerably diminished by the effects of the Southern Rebellion. The hope is still indulged, however, that after peace shall have been restored to the country, his bequest may prove a valuable boon to his companions in misfortune.

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The business of this department continues to be conducted upon the plans heretofore reported. The workshops for the males are in the charge of an experienced instructor, who trains the pupils in the different arts pursued, without pecuniary compensation from the Institute. The use of the shops, with their tools and fixtures, being furnished him free of charge, he is enabled to make the labor of the apprentices available in the way of remuneration for his services in teaching them. The raw material is, of course, furnished by himself, and the manufactured articles disposed of for his own benefit.

The labor of the females in sewing and knitting, together with the manufacture of various articles of bead-work, is performed under the direction of a competent lady, who is paid for her services out of the proceeds of the sales of bead-work. The sewing and knitting being for the use of the household mainly, little direct income is derived from this source, but a considerable saving in the household expenses is effected. The materials used in the bead-work are also paid for out of the proceeds of sales, and a small profit is still left to the Institution, as will be seen by reference to the statement below. So that this branch of the work department

may be set down as more than self-sustaining; while the male branch, as explained above, is likewise conducted without expense to the State. This is a gratifying result, and one which is unusual in institutions of this kind.

The following tables will exhibit to your Board the operations of the industrial department during the year:

#### PRODUCTS OF THE WORKSHOPS.

Sweeping brooms.....	11,748
Yards of rag carpeting.....	1,025
Brushes—clothes and scrubbing.....	450
Chairs re-seated with cane.....	17

#### ARTICLES MADE BY THE FEMALES.

Aprons.....	12
Bead-work—number of pieces.....	2,336
Bed spreads.....	4
Chemises.....	30
Dresses.....	5
Dress skirts.....	50
Drawers—pairs.....	40
Garabaldis.....	6
Handkerchiefs hemmed.....	100
Hats trimmed.....	8
Head dresses.....	7
Hose—pairs.....	6
Napkins hemmed.....	160
Night dresses.....	6
Pillow cases.....	60
Pairs on sundry articles.....	475
Shades.....	4
Sheets.....	20
Shirts.....	6
Socks—pairs, for soldiers.....	15
Suspenders.....	6
Table cloths.....	8
Table covers.....	10
Tatting—yards.....	10
Tidies.....	2
Towels hemmed.....	45
Under-waists.....	8

N. B. The value of the labor upon the foregoing articles, exclusive of the bead-work, is one hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty cents.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF BEAD-WORK.

##### CREDIT.

By receipts for manufactured articles, during the year.....	\$790 21
By value of manufactured articles on hand at close of year.....	31 45
By value of material on hand at close of year.....	49 50
Total.....	\$871 16

## DEBIT.

To value of manufactured articles on hand at beginning of year.....	\$35 15
To value of materials on hand at beginning of year.....	200 48
To paid for materials during the year.....	118 19
To paid for instruction during the year.....	110 00
To paid pupils for overwork during the year.....	242 21
Total.....	<hr/> \$706 03
Balance in favor of the Institute.....	165 13
Total.....	<hr/> \$871 16

## HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

The past year has been marked by an unusual degree of healthfulness in our numerous family of officers, pupils and employees. If we except the four persons mentioned in a preceding paragraph as having left the school on account of feeble health, all of whom were afflicted with chronic disease which they brought here with them, we will not have to chronicle a single case of severe illness since the date of our last report. This, I need hardly say, constitutes a very strong argument in favor of the salubrity of the location of our Institution, as well as the efficiency of our household regimen and the skillful care of the attending physician and matron. And the force of this remark is greatly strengthened by a consideration of the fact that a very large proportion of our pupils, in common with those of all similar establishments, come to us with feeble, undeveloped constitutions.

Much of the immunity from sickness among our inmates, is due to the excellent ventilating arrangements of the building, and the oversight of the officers in the matter of physical exercise. But the invigorating agency of the latter, might be made vastly more efficacious in the promotion of sound physical development, if we could add to our present resources a thorough system of calisthenic and gymnastic exercise. This, in the absence of appropriate space in our already well occupied buildings, would necessitate the construction of a commodious gymnasium with suitable appurtenances; and it is hoped that your Board will see the propriety of taking early steps towards providing us with this valuable means of furthering the well-being of our charge. Such an auxiliary is coming to be regarded as a prime necessity in any institution for seeing scholars; and it is quite evident that the demand for it is infinitely greater in one like ours.

Another important desideratum in the household department, is the earliest possible construction of an improved steam apparatus

for warming our buildings, including that used for the work-shops. This matter has been so often presented to your notice on former occasions, that it might seem unnecessary to introduce it here; but the subject is one of so much urgency, that you will pardon another reference to it. Independently of all economic considerations, our present inconvenient method of warming by nearly fifty stoves, scattered throughout the buildings, is so palpably unsafe, that I cannot rest easy without persevering in an effort for its abandonment. It is not alone for the safety of the buildings, that we are solicitous, though this should be a sufficient reason in itself for the proposed change; but we shudder at the possible calamity which might befall our helpless family in the event of a conflagration, particularly if it should occur in the night time. Besides the terrible casualty to which we are continually liable from the possible burning of the premises, the persons of our pupils are in constant jeopardy from accidental contact of their clothing with the hot stoves; and scarce a week passes in which we do not have cause to tremble at some narrow escape from the impending danger.

The appropriate committees of the last General Assembly had this matter under advisement, and were prepared to report in favor of a liberal appropriation for the construction of steam-works upon our premises, similar to those which have been in successful operation for several years at the state institution for the deaf and dumb. But the unfortunate omission of that body to act upon most of the business brought before it, defeated the consumation of our wishes. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that you will again urge the importance of the measure upon the attention of the Legislature about to assemble; and that, through your recommendation, some favorable action in the premises may be secured. Indeed, a further postponement of a provision which is imperatively demanded by every consideration of humanity and enlightened policy, can scarcely be regarded otherwise than as extremely unfortunate.

A special appropriation is also needed, in addition to that for the current support of the Institution, to enable us to provide in a suitable manner for the comfort of our household. Most of the mattresses and bed clothing of the pupils, as well as the carpeting throughout the house, are in a worn condition through long service, and must be renewed at an early day. The same is likewise true of some other articles of household use.

The law which provides for the clothing of our indigent pupils, will need some revision at the hands of the Legislature. The pres-

ent allowance of twenty dollars per annum on account of each pupil clothed by the Institute, has always been insufficient in some cases, and is now wholly inadequate to the purpose, in any case; which fact must be obvious to any one. Forty dollars per annum is the least sum which should be fixed as the maximum of expenditure for this object.

It must be borne in mind, too, that the matter of clothing merely, is not the only source of expense on account of these indigent pupils, which is properly chargeable to the respective counties of their residence. Our regulations require that all shall leave the Institute for their homes, during the summer vacations; and it often happens in carrying out this requirement, that we are obliged to defray the traveling expenses of those who are county charges. Such items it has been our custom to charge to their clothing account, in the absence of any special provision for the outlay. Though quite limited for the object in question, it is thought that the above mentioned sum could, in most instances, be made to cover both traveling and clothing expenses. But in no case would it all be drawn, unless actually necessary. In presenting our accounts to the State Treasurer, each item of expenditure is distinctly set forth.

In connection with this subject, I would here repeat a recommendation, made in a previous report, viz: that application be made to the Legislature for such a modification of the enactment concerning the clothing of indigent pupils, as will include their expenses in coming to and returning from the Institution, as well at the time of their first entrance and final departure, as at that of the annual vacation. Also, for a further provision requiring the counties to take charge of our homeless pupils, not only during the recess of school, but likewise after they shall have completed their term of instruction or been found incompetent to receive an education.

The changes here suggested, would relieve us of much embarrassment in certain cases, and at the same time go far towards correcting the false notion that our Institution is an asylum for the homeless rather than a school for the instruction of those whose deprivation prevents their acquiring an education elsewhere. The want of such legal enactment has, in numerous instances, induced us, from motives of humanity, to retain pupils much longer than is contemplated by our regulations, and often at a serious disadvantage to the school.

## BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Under this head, allow me to call the attention of your Board to several much needed improvements upon our premises.

1. As a receptacle for the boilers, pumps, and other machinery connected with the steam heating apparatus, to which reference was made in a preceding paragraph, we need a building of appropriate construction and dimensions; and, in conjunction therewith, a large smoke-stack, such as is usually employed in like cases. There were erected, several years ago, a small building and stack for the purpose; but these, besides being palpably unsuitable in size and plan, are in such close proximity to the main building, as to be at once unsafe and greatly in the way. Instead of being placed considerably in the rear, as they should be, they are both situated between the wings of the building, and the boiler-house is but eight feet from the rear wall of the central division. The standing committees of the last Legislature, to whom the affairs of the Benevolent Institutions were referred, strongly condemned the structures in question, and stipulated, in their recommendation of an appropriation for the desired steam apparatus, that others, more suitable in character and position, should be substituted.

2. We are destitute of proper laundry facilities, in consequence of a lack of room in our present building, and suffer extreme inconvenience therefrom, especially in the winter season, when it is utterly impossible to have our washing and ironing done in a proper manner, and without unreasonable exposure to those engaged in its performance; besides which, we are subject to continual expense and vexation, with our present arrangements, by reason of the frequent bursting of the steam and water pipes from freezing. It is recommended, therefore, that the proposed building for the steam works be so planned as to include the necessary apartments and appliances for this important branch of domestic economy. Such could be done with comparatively little additional expense.

3. As connected with the foregoing, together with the kitchen, bath-rooms and wash-rooms of the pupils, we require a more perfect system of drainage than the one now employed. The grade of our premises is quite light; and our only resource thus far, has been in cess-pools, placed near the building. These soon fill up, and we are obliged to dig others; while the drains leading to them, from their slight inclination, are frequently choked with sediment. How to get rid of this source of annoyance, without considerable

expense, is a difficult question, but it is no less important than difficult, and therefore demands a practical solution in some way. Were the streets of our city provided with ample sewerage, the matter could be easily managed; but with the prevailing system of surface gutters, we are interdicted by the City Council from draining into the streets. It may be, that by joint action on the part of the Legislature and the City, a sewer could be constructed from one of the streets bounding the Institute premises, to some appropriate point, which would be of mutual benefit to the city and ourselves. Without further comment, your timely consideration of this subject is earnestly solicited.

4. The wooden fences enclosing a portion of the southern half of our grounds, are in a very defective condition, by reason of the rotting off of most of the posts, and need immediate reconstruction.

5. The interior of the main building, together with the entire woodwork of the shop building and all of the fencing, iron as well as wooden, are suffering for want of paint. Little or nothing, in the way of painting, has been done upon the premises since their first occupancy, now about twelve years; and the due preservation of the parts enumerated, to say nothing of their appearance, demands your earliest attention to them, in this regard.

Special appropriations by the Legislature, will of course be required for the several objects here alluded to, and I trust you will see the propriety of urgently recommending the same in your forthcoming report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. H. CHURCHMAN, *Sup't.*

Indianapolis, November 1, 1864.

## APPENDIX C.

*List of Papers sent gratuitously to the Institute during the year, for  
which the thanks of the officers are due.*

NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Western Christian Advocate.....	Cincinnati Ohio.
Christian Monitor.....	Indianapolis.
North Western Christian Advocate.....	Chicago, Ill.
Herald and Era.....	Indianapolis.
Weekly Christian Record.....	Indianapolis.
Democratic Pharos.....	Logansport.
Indiana School Journal.....	Indianapolis.
Dwight's Journal of Music.....	Boston, Mass.

R. B. I.—3.

# APPENDIX D.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

*List of Pupils in Attendance during the year ending October 31, 1864.*

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	CAUSE OF BLIND- NESS.
MALES.			
1	Rechtoldt, Louis.	Whitley county	Accident.
2	Best, John W.	Huntington county.	Amaurosis.
3	Burk, Charles.	Boone county	Congenital.
4	Byres, James M.	Johnson county.	Maltformation.
5	Cranor, Philander.	Wayne county.	Congenital.
6	Craven, George M.	Spencer county.	Small Pox.
7	Curry, James W.	Jasper county.	Ophthalmia.
8	Davis, John.	Franklin county.	Ophthalmia.
9	Dix, Jonathan L.	Parke county.	Ophthalmia.
10	Finton, John.	Montgomery county.	Accident.
11	Flannegan, John.	Jay county.	Inflammation.
12	Frasier, Charles M.	Porter county.	Scrofula.
13	Fuller, Harlow H.	Wabash county.	Scrofula.
14	Garretson, Wm. G.	Madison county.	Congenital.
15	Gray, John T.	Marion county.	Ophthalmia.
16	Green, Joseph.	Fayette county.	Ophthalmia.
17	Haller, John W.	De Kalb county.	Congenital.
18	Huckin, Thomas W.	Montgomery county.	Ophthalmia.
19	Lawson, George	Howard county.	Inflammation.
20	Lemon, Henry.	Elkhart county.	Congenital.
21	Livergood, Daniel.	Stark county.	Cataract.
22	Longnecker, Alexander.	Jennings county.	Accident.
23	Manning, Wm. S.	Hendricks county.	Measles.
24	Mathies, George W.	Tippecanoe county.	Scrofula.
25	McLaughlin, Thomas	Jennings county.	Ophthalmia.
26	Newland, G. M. Dallas.	Marion county.	Ophthalmia.
27	Newland, Robert A.	Marion county.	Ophthalmia.
28	Record, J. William.	Marion county.	Epilepsy.
29	Ryker, Francis N.	Jefferson county.	Congenital.
30	Scheidt, Franklin.	Wabash county.	Inflammation.
31	Scott, Walter	Hancock county.	Scrofula.
32	Sullivan, Thomas.	Adams county.	Ophthalmia.
33	Taylor, Lawrence D.	Marshall county.	Ophthalmia.
34	Thomas, James P.	Posey county.	Ophthalmia.
35	Toombs, Franklin H.	Scott county.	Congenital.
36	Town, Lyman M.	Fulton county.	Accident.
37	Walpole, Luke.	Marion county.	Scarlet fever.
38	Wilkinson, Martin.	Johnson county.	Congenital.
39	Winter, Frederick W.	Ripley county.	Scrofula.
40	Winterowd, Hudson C.	Shelby county.	Accident.
41	Yeaman, Edward D.	Marion county.	Accident.

## List of Pupils.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	CAUSE OF BLIND- NESS.
FEMALES.			
42	Aldrich, Helen J.	Steuben county.	Amaurosis.
43	Armstrong, E. R.	Delaware county.	Ophthalmia.
44	Anderson, Mary J.	Putnam county.	Amaurosis.
45	Baugh, Cynthia E.	Monroe county.	Accident.
46	Bechtoldt, Nancy J.	Whitley county.	Congenital.
47	Bixler, Sophia.	Allen county.	Ophthalmia.
48	Briggs, Louisa.	Clark county.	Ophthalmia.
49	Bross, M. Amelia.	Carroll county.	Scrofula.
50	Brush, Mary J.	Marshall county.	Amaurosis.
51	Bryant, Juliette G.	Lawrence county.	Scrofula.
52	Coker, Martha A. E.	Clark county.	Scrofula.
53	Cornwell, Martha M.	Green county.	Congenital.
54	Crittenden, Hester A.	Johnson county.	Scrofula.
55	Cundiff, Frances H.	Putnam county.	Ophthalmia.
56	Curtiss, Julia A.	Elkhart county.	Ophthalmia.
57	Davis, Sarah Ann.	Madison county.	Scrofula.
58	Dixon, Catharine E.	Delaware county.	Erysipelas.
59	Fitzpatrick, Louisa M.	Delaware county.	Cata act.
60	Fuhrer, F. Cornelia.	Posey county.	Ophthalmia.
61	Garrison, Martha.	Morgan county.	Congenital.
62	Garrison, Melissa.	Morgan county.	Congenital.
63	Garrison, Phebe.	Morgan county.	Congenital.
64	Garrison, Susan E.	Morgan county.	Congenital.
65	Green, C. Anna.	Fountain county.	Cataract.
66	Green, Eliza H.	Fountain county.	Cataract.
67	Green, Elizabeth.	Fountain county.	Cataract.
68	Griffith, Anna Maria.	Switzerland county.	Scarlet fever.
69	Hamilton, M. Elizabeth.	Boone county.	Scrofula.
70	Hoffman, Mary J.	Green county.	Cataract.
71	Huffman, Almira.	De Kalb county.	Ophthalmia.
72	Hungate, Minerva J.	Lawrence county.	Ophthalmia.
73	Jettres, Ellen E.	Shelby county.	Congenital.
74	Jones, Eleanor J.	Posey county.	Ophthalmia.
75	Jones, Elizabeth.	Cass county, Mich.	Amaurosis.
76	Kelly, Julia A.	Hamilton county.	Scrofula.
77	Lemon, Esther.	Elkhart county.	Congenital.
78	Livingston, Frances B.	Marion county.	Amaurosis.
79	Maloney, Mary.	Madison county.	Ophthalmia.
80	Miles, Emily A.	Hendricks county.	Congenital.
81	Morman, Erosire.	Lake county.	Cataract.
82	Mulligan, Susan E.	Decatur county.	Cataract.
83	McCain, Sarah J.	Crawford county.	Congenital.
84	McClellan, Lucina E.	Sullivan county.	Amaurosis.
85	McGee, Mary E.	Wayne county.	Scrofula.
86	McQueen, Sarah E.	Bartholomew county.	Amaurosis.
87	McMechin, Ellen C.	Crawford county.	Ophthalmia.
88	Oakes, Henrietta.	Hancock county.	Scrofula.
89	Phenis, Eliza.	Union county.	Cataract.
90	Quick, Mary E.	Posey county.	Accident.
91	Ritchie, Melissa J.	Hamilton county.	Ophthalmia.
92	Scott, Harriet F.	Hamilton county.	Measles.
93	Smith, M. Jane.	Montgomery county.	Typhoid fever.
94	Smith, M. Louisa.	Lake county.	Measles.
95	Suits, Julia E.	Tippecanoe county.	Measles.
96	Taulbee, Lavina C.	Boone county.	Amaurosis.
97	Taylor, Amanda.	Henry county.	Spotted fever.
98	Thomas, P. Josephine.	Hancock county.	Ophthalmia.
99	Toombs, Margaret E. C.	Scott county.	Congenital.
100	Turner, Susan A.	Rush county.	Congenital.
101	Vasbinder, Hannah.	Madison county.	Ophthalmia.
102	Watson, Mary J.	Shelby county.	Erysipelas.
103	Winter, M. Minnie.	Ripley county.	Scrofula.

## APPENDIX E.

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### CIRCULAR.

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#### LOCATION AND OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind is located at Indianapolis, the capital of the State, and occupies a healthful and beautiful site in the Northern part of the city.

It has for its object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind, of both sexes, residing in the State.

It is, therefore, an educational establishment, and not an asylum for the helpless, or a hospital for the treatment of disease.

It was founded in the year 1847, conformably to an Act of the Legislature of the State; from which body it receives its entire support, through the medium of direct appropriations made upon estimates of its wants, furnished by the officers in charge.

#### ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.

The Institution is organized under three separate departments: the School, the Industrial, and the Household; each performing its respective office of ministering to the improvement and comfort of the pupils.

The general government of the Institute is entrusted by the Legislature to a Board of Trustees, elected by that body, while the immediate control and management of its several departments are confided to a general Superintendent, chosen by the Board.

The Superintendent is assisted in the school and industrial departments by competent instructors, and in the household department by an experienced Matron, who administers the domestic concerns, having the immediate supervision of the female pupils when

out of school, and the direction of the several domestics in the performance of their allotted duties. These assistant officers also receive their appointment from the Board, upon the nomination of the Superintendent, but are directly responsible to the latter for the faithful discharge of their respective trusts.

## PLAN OF EDUCATION.

The plan of education pursued at the Institute is designed to be thoroughly practical, comprehending all that is necessary for such a development of the mental and physical powers of the blind, as is best calculated to place them on an equal footing with seeing persons in their capacity for usefulness and self-maintenance.

The course of instruction, therefore, embraces, in addition to the ordinary routine of school branches, the science and practice of vocal and instrumental music; several appropriate mechanic arts; moral and religious culture, and such other training as serves to establish becoming personal habits, energy of character, business tact, etc.

## DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS.

In the household department, every means which experience can suggest for the promotion of the health and comfort of the pupils, is provided. Among these are commodious, well-ventilated dormitories, school-rooms, hospitals and various other apartments; spacious halls, piazzas and out-door promenades, suitable for exercise in all kinds of weather; ample arrangement for cold, warm and shower bathing; good wholesome food and comfortable beds; prompt medical advice, with other necessary attention in case of sickness; and above all, kind, sympathizing friends whose duty and pleasure it is to minister to the moral and physical wants of their unfortunate charges, striving in each of their various relations to supply to them all the desirable comforts of home.

## AGE OF PUPILS.

From ten to fourteen, is the most favorable age for entering the Institute, provided the pupils have judicious care and training at home, prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose their sight after that age; or, having lost it earlier, do not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institute allow of the admission of all

proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institute at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for as they grow older their neglected powers lose their susceptibility for cultivation, thus rendering the training more and more difficult until they become wholly incapacitated for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of usefulness, independence and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness with which a blind child is regarded by his friends, they being unwilling to entrust him at the proper age to the care of strangers, lest some harm should befall him. Indeed every year's experience, but serves to indicate more clearly, the lamentable prevalence of this unjust neglect; as there are constantly applying for admission into the several institutions of the country, those whose melancholy lot it is, to lead a life of hopeless ignorance and dependence; but who might, with proper training in early youth, have become happy and useful members of society, maintaining themselves comfortably and respectably.

### TERM OF INSTRUCTION.

This is not limited to any definite number of years; but is determined in each individual case, by the acquirements of the pupil and the consequent fitness for graduating. The length of each one's term, will therefore depend upon his aptness to learn, and the extent of the course pursued.

### SCHOOL SESSION.

There is one session of the school in each year, commencing on the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closing on the last Wednesday in June following, leaving a vacation of twelve weeks; during which time the pupils have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

### ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person desiring the admission of a pupil into the Institu-

tion, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz :

1st. What are the names and post office address of the parents or guardians of the person in question ?

2d. Are such parents or guardians, legal residents of the State of Indiana ?

3d. What is the name of the person for whom application is made ?

4th. What is the date of his or her birth ?

5th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause ?

6th. Is the degree of blindness sufficient to prevent the acquirement of an education in a school for the seeing ?

7th. Is the person of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture ?

8th. Has he or she ever been a pupil in any institution for the blind, and if so, what one ?

9th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity, and all infectious diseases ?

10th. What is the moral character of the applicant ?

Upon the receipt of proper answers to the foregoing queries, the parties interested will be notified of the result of their application; and no person should be sent to the Institute in advance of such notification.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1st. No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the Institute; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the Institute, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

2d. No charge is made for the boarding and instruction of pupils from the State of Indiana; but all are expected to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing; which must be replenished from time to time, as it becomes necessary.

3d. The stock of clothing should embrace suitable articles for both summer and winter, and a sufficient number of each kind to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

4th. All of the clothing must be sent in good order and condi-

tion, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home, after the vacation.

5th. Each article should also be distinctly marked with the owners' name or initials, in order to prevent confusion or loss.

6th. In cases where the parents or guardians of pupils are unable, through indigence, to supply them with the necessary clothing, the same is provided by the Institution, and the amount of its cost collected by law from the respective counties in which such pupils reside.

7th. Applicants of suitable age and capacity from without the State, will be received as pupils, and furnished with boarding and tuition at the rate of \$150 00 per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

8th. It is important that all of the pupils of each year should be present at the commencement of the school session, and remain until its close. This will, therefore, be expected of them, unless prevented by sickness or other emergency. In case of non-compliance with this rule on the part of any pupil without a sufficient reason, his or her right to the privileges of the Institution, will, at the discretion of the Superintendent, be forfeited.

9th. Persons visiting the pupils from abroad, cannot be accommodated with boarding and lodging at the Institute during their stay in the city.

10th. All letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institute in order to insure their prompt reception.

W. H. CHURCHMAN,

*Superintendent.*

